



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

rower than that usually adopted, and the book is, perhaps, quite as much an attempt to mould the law of evidence as to state it. From this it results that its value is as a source of suggestion and as an aid to clearer thinking on some of the difficult problems of evidence rather than as a statement of the law as it is, to be studied as such. Professor Thayer has done and is doing valuable service toward a more scientific treatment of the law of evidence, and the work in this book will, doubtless, have an important influence on practical reform in discussion and legislation which must result from clearer thinking on this subject. In one aspect the book seems one long plea for such clearer thinking and writing. This merit, however, might prove a source of danger to a beginner who was seeking the law of evidence as it is now conceived and stated by many, if not most of the courts. At all events, unless read carefully and understandingly, its value to him would be lessened. From its nature the book will appeal particularly to the men who are moulding the law to-day, that is, the older lawyers and judges. To them it cannot but be an inspiration and a stimulus.

*A Treatise on the Law of Monopolies and Industrial Trusts.* By Charles Fish Beach, Sr. Central Law Journal Company, St. Louis.

This book, as suggested by title, might be described as a treatise on the law as it relates to industrial problems of to-day. After a brief historical outline, with particular reference to England and to the development of the Common Law on the subject, from the time of Elizabeth, the author discusses Public Policy, its relation to Christian morality and its application to "lobby members," their legitimate and illegitimate functions, and to contracts for services for procuring public appointments and political influence, pointing out how largely it has meant that public good is not to be sacrificed to private gain. He then proceeds to the general principle "that contracts in restraint of trade are in contravention of public policy and void," and copiously illustrates its modifications in allowing an individual, a firm or corporation to make contract in "partial restraint" of trade. The chapters that follow on criminal conspiracies—contracts creating corners and bucket shop transactions, and especially the chapter on trade unions' rights, make the book of particular interest and put the subject in compact form. The last part of the book is devoted to the growth of the industrial organizations known as "trusts" and a review of the famous cases. The whole book shows how safely the control of trusts may be left to the courts.

*The United States Internal Revenue Laws Now in Force, with Notes Indicating the Derivative Statutes, and References to Judicial Decision, Regulations, Rules and Circulars of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Other Executive Departments.* By Mark Ash and William Ash, of the New York Bar. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York, 1899.

This volume contains very full notes of the judicial decisions of the United States Supreme Court and the lower Federal courts from the earliest times; also the decisions of the Treasury Department and the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. In addition the cognate authorities in the state courts upon the subject of the stamp tax on instruments have been very carefully collated. This work is of very great value, in that during the last years the legislation concerning internal revenue has been revised and re-enacted in the United States Revised Statutes. Furthermore, the recent enactment of the War Revenue Law of 1893, has required added consideration to the entire statutory system. The present work is exceedingly well arranged and has an excellent index with many cross references.